in that country, even though the libel was printed and first published in Texas. The protest of the United States was levelled against the original charge against Cutting, under article 186 of the Mexican Penal Code, which assumes to punish offences committed outside of Mexico, whether by Mexicans or by persons of other nationality, to the prejudice of Mexicans. The position of the United States, in opposing that claim, is not affected by the invocation of the "personal" theory of criminal jurisdiction, based on the allegiance of the defendant. Had Cutting been a Mexican, instead of an American, that theory would have afforded a perfect answer to the American demand; but, in that case, there would have been no demand, for the United States would not have intervened.

CASES ON CRIMINAL LAW.—By Jerome C. Knowlton and John D. Dwyer. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1902. pp. ix, 397.

The authors of this work have undoubtedly been guided by the maxim announced in their preface that "No iron clad method of legal education can bring any good to any body." They have certainly been untrammelled in the preparation of this collection of cases by any of the accepted rules of sound scholarship and in the selection and arrangement of cases no particular method is discernable. The collection is confessedly made up of illustrative cases or in many instances of excerpts from opinions selected and arranged without reference to the historical development of the subject. There are no English cases and seldom more than one case on any one topic. Thus there is never conflict—real or apparent—between cases and the student is spared the intellectual effort of doing any independent thinking unless perchance he should be moved to inquire why the case on jurisdiction of the United States Courts over Crime (United States *v.* Hudson 7 Cranch 32) was placed by the authors in the chapter on Definition of Crime, or why that same chapter, although it contains cases on Consent of Person Injured, "Entrapment into Crime," Repentance and Withdrawal from the Act and other related topics is silent on the subject of Justification and Self-defence (as indeed is every other chapter, treating justification as an independent topic). It may be added that the same chapter contains no cases on the subject of the criminal act, or criminal intent. What the student's definition of crime would be after reading this chapter forms an interesting subject for speculation.

The authors' subdivision of the chapter on Parties to Crime into (1) Principals, (2) Accessories, (3) Corporations is evidence of the confusion of thought which is apparent throughout the work. Numerous other examples of departure from "iron-clad methods" might be given were the result to be attained worth the effort. It is not. It is to be regretted that any book of such indifferent quality should ever come to the hands of students preparing to enter a learned profession, especially when it is remembered that there have already been published several collections of cases on this subject of a high order of merit.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—By William M. Collier. Fourth Edition, by William H. Hotchkiss. Albany: Matthew Bender. 1903. pp. xlii, 984.

A scholarly treatise on Bankruptcy under the Act of 1898 has not yet appeared. The preface to this edition of Collier states that disputed points are not elaborately discussed, the work being intended for the practitioner rather than the student or expert.

It is to be regretted that a somewhat clearer and fuller treatment of certain topics could not have been given, even the practitioner having at times the need of rational bases of distinction. Thus as to title of bankrupt's property between petition and adjudication it is said that "fraud being absent, it may be transferred; but being liable to be divested, no permanent lien can attach to it." (p. 508). Why allow the bankrupt to sell but not to borrow giving security? The statement that "Vested remainders, even if contingent pass" (p. 511) might be amplified without loss of clearness. In the discussion of provability of contingent liabilities (p. 451), by careless proof reading indexed as appearing at (p. 421), no cases subsequent to the enactment of the Act of 1898 are cited; no mention being made of Dunbar *v.* Dunbar 180 Mass. 170, nor of any of the similar Massachusetts cases, nor of the important case of Moch *v.* Market Street National Bank 107 Fed. 897, which holds that the liability of a bankrupt indorser not absolute at time of petition, is provable; and yet this last case is twice cited *sub nomine* In re Gerson 6 Am. B. R. 11 (pp. 406, 447) for the proposition that an indorser can prove against a bankrupt principal, a point on which it bears only indirectly.

The numerous cross references to provisions of English and earlier United States acts are a great convenience. The text proper comprises little more than one half of the book, the balance being given to Statutes, General Orders, Rules, Forms and Indices of immense value to the practitioner, rendering the book a sufficient and ready guide.

CASES ON EQUITY PLEADING AND PRACTICE.—By Bradley M. Thompson. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. 1903. pp. ix, 331.

Aside from other considerations which tend to produce the same result, the amount of time allotted to courses in pleading and practice in most law schools is so limited that case books in these courses must necessarily be prepared upon a different plan from that which is usually adopted in substantive law courses; and this truth has evidently been recognized by Professor Thompson in the preparation of the work under review.

An examination of the book shows that in a volume of little more than three hundred pages, he has presented a compilation of cases, showing, in an orderly arrangement, the essential features of a suit in equity from its commencement to its termination in a decree, and also of a Bill of Review, and of some important matters of practice arising during the progress of the suit.

Naturally in a volume of this size, there are few cases on any single topic, and fine distinctions are not made prominent, but the cases have been well chosen for the purpose which the compiler evidently had in mind, and it is believed that the work will be found of value for teachers of the subject who prefer not to use the text book or lecture method, but who cannot use such a book as Langdell's Cases on Equity Pleading on account of the time limit of the course.